

BROWN'S STATEMENT STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD

Senators Get Mad Once Again.

THE proceedings of yesterday, as well as those of the day before, in the Senate will go down in history as a blot upon the dignity of that body. Nearly all of the day was spent in argument concerning the obliteration from the minutes of the Brown-Russel incident, and finally ended in the statement made by Cecil Brown in his own defense being expunged from the record by order of the chair.

Many heated speeches were made and on several occasions personalities were indulged in between the frate Senators. Twice during the day did the Home Rulers give evidence of their power and show how competely they hold the minority in their clutches; first, by defeating the motion made by Brown in regard to the number of days the secretary had recorded for sessions held by that body, and second, when the motion of White was called in the Brown-Russel affair.

Carter and the president engaged in a war of words and for a few minutes it looked as though the disgraceful scene of the day before would be repeated, but moderation prevailed and the impending storm passed away.

SENATE HAS HOT DEBATE

The Independents Win the Final Point.

NEARLY an hour was spent in reading and translating the minutes of the Senate yesterday morning and the first argument ensued when Cecil Brown took exception to the statement of the secretary that yesterday was the twelfth day of the Senate. Brown maintained that the two days spent in Molokai should be counted also, making the time appear fourteen days. Many arguments pro and con were indulged in and no motion appearing, the chair ruled the count as kept by the secretary to be right.

Senator Kaino moved that the explanation of Cecil Brown which was spread on the records of the Senate on Wednesday be expunged from the records.

Cecil Brown took the floor and delivered himself of the following oration:

"I do not know of any other country in the world where the right of a Senator to rise and state a question of privilege has been denied. This will be the first time it has ever been done."

He then compared the proceedings of the Senate to the trial of a criminal before a judge and the right to defend himself being denied.

Continuing, he said: "If there was to be any objection at all it should have been made yesterday. The right of rising to a question of privilege is accorded to anyone. The only time a correction should be made in the minutes is when the facts are not correct."

"If this body continues doing acts of this kind and at the swipe out any part of the minutes they wish, they might just as well swipe out the whole thing and have nothing at all. The Senator of Maui seems to regard with fear the fact that the minutes will go to Washington and that he might be criticised as a member of the committee on rules which I say were not administered in accordance with their true intent and spirit."

Brown then wanted the chair to rule whether a member of the Senate or a majority of that body could wipe out any part of the minutes when statements are made, especially when they were correct, as all conceded his to be.

Kaino explained that he had not tried to voice the sentiments of the Senate, but had simply expressed his personal opinion.

Achi claimed that the motion was directly against section 69 of the Organic Act, which particularly states that all proceedings of the Legislature shall be sent to Washington.

Kaino again arose to his feet and expressed his sorrow that he should be compelled to speak against Mr. Brown and was told by Mr. Brown that he could keep his sympathy to himself.

Mr. Baldwin stated that all the proceedings of the Legislature were going on to Washington and that he was very sorry the matter had come up, as now the whole discussion would also have to go on to Washington and he

was afraid that the Senate would be placed in a very foolish light.

A recess until 1:30 p. m. was then taken by the Senate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Kalaokalani addressed the House in regard to expunging the explanatory speech of Cecil Brown from the minutes of the Senate and said: "It seems to be the wish of the minority to permit it to remain a part of the records. A motion was made by the Senator from Walluku to expunge it from the records, and I would say that we are obliged to send full record of our proceedings to Washington and it now devolves upon us by our action to make the speech a part of our records."

"Every member though has a right to take exception to any portion of the minutes and I wish to support the motion. I therefore move that an aye and no vote be taken."

Brown stated that if the majority insisted upon this it was only another evidence of "gag law." "Whenever anything of importance takes place here," he said, "the majority carries a motion to adjourn. When we meet again they are pretty certain of how things will go."

"Since the House adjourned this morning I have looked into the matter and find that once before in the history of legislative sessions in the United States has some part of the proceedings been expunged, and four or five years later it was again brought up. This was when President Jackson was a Senator."

"If the facts as stated here were not true, then, gentlemen, expunge them, but you know they were true, and being true they must remain on the records, and if the majority insist on expunging them they are not as honorable men as I thought they were."

"I call you to order," said President Russell; "I take exception to your remarks."

"I don't care so far as I am concerned, for I have had my say, and my remarks have gone out to the world. I only want my statement to remain on the records to protect the Senate," replied Brown.

Carter said that the whole question showed partisanship. "We are all liable here to say something in the heat of discussion which in more sober moments we would not have said," continued Carter, "but when a thing has been said or done it cannot be expunged."

"There was a difference here between a member and the chair, and the chair ruled against that member, but if the member's statement is struck out, then those who made the minutes will have a right to doubt the ruling of the chair, for they will only see one side of the story."

During the speech of Carter, Senator White sent a formidable looking volume to President Russell and that dignitary, after reading a marked passage, looked at White and gleefully clapped his hands and at the first opportunity gave White the floor.

White remarked that considerable time had already been taken up in the discussion, but he wished to take exception to some remarks made. He spoke at some length in favor of the motion.

"The minority this morning," he said, "thought we were wrong in the position we assumed concerning the number of days which the Senate had convened, but I have here plenty of good authority supporting us in the stand we took. (Here the volume which he had sent to the president was produced and the president was produced and the volume was read.) We are equally firm in our opinion relating to this matter, and I now move to the previous question."

"Kukua," shouted the members of the Senate, all of them thoroughly tired of the debate.

The roll was then called and a vote of eight in favor of the original motion against five was recorded and the statement of Cecil Brown was ordered expunged from the minutes.

"Thank you," said Brown.

Carter moved that the clerk be instructed to have a few minor changes made in the rules and same was carried.

Senator Brown rose to a question of privilege and asked the clerk to read how he had the record of the order for expungement. This was done, and the Senator propounded the question, "Are you going to write 'expunge' on the face of the records, or are you going to wipe it bodily from the record? I therefore ask Senator Kaino to explain how this is to be done?"

"You are willing to take advice from me now," said Kaino, "but a little while ago you would not listen to me."

"I am not through yet," said Brown, "and I move that the clerk be instructed to write 'expunged' by order of the Senate' across the face of my statement of yesterday."

This motion was objected to by Senator White and resulted in the withdrawal of the motion by Brown.

White then moved that the minutes stand approved so far as the minutes in the handwriting of the secretary was concerned, and that the matter contained therein written by the stenographer as an account of the Brown statement be stricken out. The motion prevailed.

A communication from the lower House was giving notice of the passing by that body of House bill 1 and also Act 1, and submitting them to the Senate. The same were passed by order of the president.

White moved that the discussion of the bill be stopped and that same be

Champions a Short Day.

ALTHOUGH Boss Emmeluth championed a bill for eight hours to constitute a day's work, yet it was Representative Robertson who won the glory of the day's achievements. In the measure providing that none but qualified voters and American citizens shall be employed upon public works, he arose to the occasion and not only succeeded in combating frivolous but unnecessary amendments to the bill, but after presenting an amendment at the morning session swept it aside with a substitute amendment in the afternoon which cleared the field of all others and was adopted as a substitute to the original bill, which was, to use the parlance of the Legislature, "killed." The bill was considered the entire afternoon by the House as a committee of the whole, and among the able advocates of the bill was Beckley of Molokai. The latter made many sensible statements which had their effect in quelling an attempt on the part of many legislators to belittle the principle contained in the bill and reduce it to a bill to rectify personal grievances. The term "public works" was interpreted to include positions of teachers in the public schools, and it was feared the bill would deprive them of their livelihood.

DEBATE ON 8-HOUR DAY

Morning Session of the Lower House Lively.

IT WAS Boss Emmeluth's day in the House. This became apparent as soon as the eight-hour bill was brought up for consideration, and the plumper statesman took the floor as its champion. He made a forcible argument in its favor, and pointed a moral as to the future of the Islands unless American citizens and qualified voters had laws passed in their favor as a protection against cheap Asiatic labor.

Speaker Akina was also called on during the early portion of the morning session to make a ruling. Words had been flying about in wild abandon to the utter bewilderment of Interpreter Wise, and Beckley called the attention of the chair to this fact. Beckley arose to a point of order, qualifying it with the statement that the remarks of a member had not been interpreted. Speaker Akina quickly responded that point was not well taken. "English is the legal language; his remarks were made in English, and no breach of the law or etiquette of this House has been committed if they were not translated into the Hawaiian language."

Speaker Akina announced at the opening of yesterday's session of the House that Representative Wilcox was confined to his bed by serious illness, and would probably be unable to participate in the proceedings for a week.

After adopting the minutes of the preceding day, Paole sent a petition to the clerk which the latter read. It was from the Hawaiian Woman's Belief Society, praying for special appropriation for carrying on its work among the needy. The petitioners said they were on their charitable work, and humbly requested that the House give the matter full consideration. It was signed by B. M. A'ien, Theresa F. Bowley, Minerva E. Fernandez, Lucy K.

Paole, and others.

Emmeluth reported from the committee on public expenditures relative to the claims for reimbursing H. M. Dow, clerk to the High Sheriff, for amounts overpaid to the Treasurer. The committee found that an error was made in November, 1899, by sending in twenty-five cents too much, thirty cents too little another month, and so on until there was in reality only \$339.95 due the petitioner. The committee recommended that the item be inserted in the appropriation bill for payment. A minority report was submitted, and on motion of Mossman the majority report was tabled.

Beckley for the committee on public health, asked for more time to report on the petition from Molokai, signed by R. M. Kaaoan, as the committee desired him, while the special committee had a report on their recent investigations at the Leprosy Settlement. The request was granted.

Beckley, for the special committee of the House, which with a similar committee from the Senate, jointly visited the Settlement, asked for additional

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PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—Here's some fool has sent me a book on Parliamentary law. I dunno what we've got to do with Parliament. This ain't no British country.

REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE TELLS OF HIS RECENT VISIT TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has received an interesting letter from Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, relating some of his experiences in Japan, whither he went to review scenes in his early career as a naval officer with Commodore Perry and to provide for marking the spot where Perry landed. He tells of a brief interview with the Emperor, and expresses gratification over the cordial manner in which he was treated by Japanese officials and the people of the higher circles. Admiral Beardslee's letter is dated Tokio, Jan. 28, 1901, and is in part:

"It seemed my duty, in which view Col. Buck, the United States Minister to Japan, concurs, to bring to the attention of our Government the remarkable evidences of the friendly and cordial feelings entertained by the Japanese of all classes toward the United States, as manifested by their treatment of me as a naval representative of my country."

"I arrived in Tokio late in October last, travelling as a private citizen, and I brought no uniform with me; but I did bring the prestige of my rank, and, still more, that of survivor of the officers who served under Commodore M. C. Perry, and was with him on his first visit to Japan in 1853. The name of Perry is a sacred one to the Japanese, and his memory is revered."

"When the fact became generally known I was inundated with calls of ceremony and attention. All other events of my fifty years of professional service sank into insignificance when compared with the event of my having landed with Perry. Through the good offices of the United States Minister my existence was made known to the Emperor, who extended to me great marks of politeness, among others issuing instructions that with my wife I should be invited to the royal chrysanthemum party and there that I might take active part in the re-



view, was offered to me, which offer I respectfully declined.

"The significance of three events lies in this: Japanese law prescribes, upon presentation to the Emperor, and upon all ceremonies and occasions when he shall take part or be present, all military and naval officers shall wear the full dress uniform of their rank. As I had no uniform to wear, the law was set aside in my behalf. A round of entertainments and festivities succeeded, given generally by people of the highest social, political and business standing among the Japanese, which culminated on November 25 by a grand garden party.

"The 'mission' to which the Emperor referred is a self-imposed one. It is to make effort to cause a suitable memorial mark to be placed at the spot where Perry first landed and delivered the letter of President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan on July 4, 1853. I paid a visit to this spot, Kurihama Bay, in October, to a rather long sailboat and 'Jinrikisha' journey. I found it by the natural scenery alone. It is desolate and neglected, not a mark of any kind to denote its historic value. A very powerful association, the Society of America's Friends, of which Baron Kuroko, the Minister of the Judicial Department, is president, and the members were all educated in the United States, to whom I made my first address on the subject, indorsed me strongly, and by unanimous vote assumed the task as its own. Several powerful societies, like the Asiatic, the Welcome, the Literary, and others have by resolution offered to co-operate. The press, both Japanese and foreign, and all Americans give the idea most enthusiastic support, and I feel now sanguine that my object will be accomplished and the historical spot will cease to be unmarked."

YESTERDAY WAS PEACEFUL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Vindication of Senate Chair.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

ALL WAS quiet within the Senate chamber yesterday for the incident of the day preceding had left its impression and no one seemed willing to take an aggressive stand on any question. An implied apology from Senator Cecil Brown and the vindication of the chair by the majority of the Senate marked the day. Many bills were given their introductory reading and many notices of more bills to come were also given.

The chief argument of the day occurred over the introduction of the Governor's estimates, which were finally referred to committee with instructions to reduce the estimates to the form of a bill.

QUIET DAY IN SENATE

THE Senate lobby who were expecting to see the question which had caused trouble on Tuesday afternoon resumed again yesterday morning, were somewhat disappointed when immediately after the reading of the minutes Senator Cecil Brown arose from his chair and virtually apologized for his behavior on the preceding day.

Yet there was a string attached to that apology, for the Senator gave the President to clearly understand that he would make a more complete apology if he was found in the wrong, but that he did not think he had erred. However, Brown gained his point, for his version of the incident is now a part of the journal of the Senate, and though it is as nearly unbiased as it would be possible for one of the participants of the affair to make it, yet the statement makes it appear that the Senator was the wronged party.

There is always calm after a storm, and the Senate lobby was as quiet as a camp yesterday, yet little opposition being made to any of the propositions made. Senators Brown, Carter and White were unusually quiet throughout the session, and it is evident that the event of the day before was still fresh in their minds.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes yesterday morning at the meeting of the Senate, Cecil Brown arose to a question of privilege and stated that yesterday afternoon the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him from the house. "I now wish to make a statement, so that it will appear on the records," he continued.

The first question which arose was concerning the resolution of Achi. I claim that at that time the voting of the President was contrary to the rules; and to support my contention of that time I now cite section 1 of rule 9, relating to the duties of officers, under the head, "It shall be the duty of the President, etc."

"Rule 46, under sub-division 4, provides that the President may vote in case of a tie, but in the voting here yesterday the President first voted."

"After that during the debate the President claimed the right to vote on the final passage of a bill, and I think the President must have become confused with the rules of the Lower House."

"Understanding the ruling of the President to be that he claimed that right under the supposition that the joint resolution was a bill, I appealed from the Chair. At that time Mr. White arose to his feet and interrupted me, and it was at that time that the Chair ordered me under arrest and the House adjourned."

"I simply wish to make this statement so that the facts will go on record, and if I was wrong I am willing to apologize to the House. I admit that I lost my temper and that if I had not done so the affair might not have happened."

By order of the Chair the explanation of Cecil Brown was spread upon the minutes.

The communication from the Lower House, accompanying House bill 1, which passed that body Monday, and was referred back to the House from the Senate on Tuesday for the proper certification, was read.

Cecil Brown claimed that the bill as presented was not in the proper form as yet, as the certificate was not attached, and moved that the bill be again returned. Motion carried.

Kalaokulani, chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported that it recommended that the printing be divided equally between the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Bulletin, Kuokoa and Republican, who had each tendered the same bid.

Senator Cecil Brown was granted permission to read the bills, of which he had given notice early in the week. Kalaokulani gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sales of every kind and to repeal all laws in conflict with said bill.

Achi was granted permission to read by title bills of which he had given notice, and they, like those of Senator Brown, were referred to the Printing Committee.

Carter gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to merchandise licenses.

The seat of Cecil Brown was taken up and upon the request of the Chair the Senator again stated his grievance to the House. The vote resulted in the Chair being sustained by a vote of seven to six.

Cecil Brown moved that a committee be appointed to transfer the appropriations, as suggested by the Governor, into the form of a bill, and motion carried.

Achi amended the motion to place



Mr. Gear has for the past five years occupied an enviable position at the Hawaiian Bar.—Republican.

the appropriations in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and it was so ordered.

The House concurrent resolution on the subject of taxation was then taken up, Cecil Brown moved that the resolution be adopted. He here proceeded to discuss at length the subject of taxation and the duties of the committee.

Mr. Carter spoke strongly in support of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Baldwin and other Senators continued the discussion until the recess hour.

The question regarding the concurrent resolution concerning taxes was taken up immediately after the Senate convened in the afternoon, and Senator Brown moved that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means to consist of four members, with Senator Baldwin as chairman of the same, and this committee be instructed to confer with the committee appointed from the Lower House.

A vote being taken resulted in seven to two in favor of the motion.

White offered an amendment proposing Senator Paris in place of Baldwin, after a short argument the amendment was admitted.

But little business of importance was transacted and the Senate adjourned until this morning.

WANT NO MORE PERSONAL TAX

To Abolish School, Poll and Road Tax.

Representative C. H. Dickey introduced bill 27 into the House yesterday, in printed form, as follows:

An Act to Abolish Personal Taxes. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The levying, assessment and collection of personal taxes heretofore known as poll road and school taxes are hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. All sections or parts of sections of laws inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1902, and shall not be so construed as to interfere in any way with the assessment and collection of the personal taxes of A. D. 1901.

Those who expect to go to the Coast on the Oceanic steamship Ventura on April 2 will be disappointed. The Ventura will not take any passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco except a large party who have arranged the entire steamship trip from the Paradise of the Pacific to the Mainland. Orders to this effect have been received from the head office at San Francisco. The special party which has practically purchased the great vessel for the voyage to the Coast is composed entirely of the Shriners.

The Shriners sailed from San Francisco yesterday for this port on the Sierra. The great excursion is in charge of St. Louis Temple, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. There will be 250 people in the expedition.

The Aloha Temple is to be organized here.

A PATRIOTIC SPIRIT SHOWN

The Public Works To Employ Only Voters.

Representative J. K. Hihio introduced House bill 21 yesterday, as follows:

An Act to Provide That Only American Citizens and Qualified Voters of the Territory of Hawaii Shall Be Employed in Public Works.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That all public works in the Territory of Hawaii, either mechanical, industrial, or otherwise, shall be performed only by American citizens and who are qualified voters residing in this Territory.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

EDUCATION ON THE MAINLAND

Jonah Kumalae, one of the Republican members of the House, seems to be laboring under the impression that Hawaii is yet under monarchical rule, and that many of the acts done in that hey-day of the bestowal of kingly and queenly favors may be repeated, and that Hawaii can send its Hawaiian youth abroad or upon the Mainland to be educated at the expense of the local Treasury. The member introduced a bill in the House yesterday providing for the regulating of the sending of Hawaiian youths to the Mainland or abroad to be educated.

The bill is in reality only a rehash of chapter 12 of the Civil Laws of 1897, wherein the local Government at that time undertook to send its youth to schools in Europe or America to be educated.

In former years the monarchical government was foolish enough to send education in Italy, with disastrous results to the Island group which sent them away. The course of study outlined at that time did not contemplate

the acquiring of a knowledge of military tactics, but Robert Wilcox received instructions in the artillery branch and tried it on King Kalakaua upon his return to Hawaii.

This chapter was repealed by Congress, but this has not daunted the Republican member from the Fourth District. Instead of using the title "Minister of Foreign Affairs," Mr. Kumalae has adopted "Secretary of the Territory," but otherwise there is little change, except in dropping from the list of studies "Bookkeeping and stenography" and "Carpentry and drawing," which he does not think are necessary for a Hawaiian youth to know while being educated as a ward of the Territory. His bill is as follows:

An Act to Provide for and to Regulate the Sending of Youths to the Mainland or Abroad to be Educated.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii with the concurrence of the members of the Board of Education, shall select worthy poor youths to send to the United States or abroad to be educated, from the select schools established in the Territory, and who have graduated from the same or have received proper recommendation from the teacher or teachers of the schools where they have been educated, and such youths shall be selected as follows:

Three youths from the Island of Hawaii, two from the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, four from the Island of Oahu and one from the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Sec. 2. Every parent or youth shall submit the name of each youth to the Secretary of the Territory by application in writing stating his conduct, the certificate of graduation, or proper recommendations, his age, the number of years that he has attended school, and the percentage in his studies.

Sec. 3. If there be several applications submitted to the Secretary of the Territory, and such applications shall exceed the number permitted by this Act, the Secretary of the Territory shall then call the applicants to Honolulu and cause, in presence of himself and the Board of Education, an examination to be held, and the highest standard shall be selected.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Territory with the Board of Education are hereby directed to send the said youths only to schools taught in the following occupations: first, the legal profession; second, the medical profession; third, surveying and civil engineering; fourth, the art of teaching. And the said youths shall be given such course of studies until they shall receive diplomas from the instructor of the schools on the Mainland or abroad.

Sec. 5. When it shall become known to the Secretary of the Treasury that a vacancy has occurred in some of the places of said youth, by graduation, death or other causes, he shall immediately publish such fact in some English and Hawaiian newspapers printed and published at Honolulu, in order that such vacancies may be filled. The youths to fill such vacancy or vacancies shall be selected from the Island from which the youth whose place is vacant came.

Sec. 6. A sufficient sum of money shall be set apart in the appropriation bill at each biennial meeting of the Legislature, for the purposes set forth in this Act, and shall be paid out of the Territorial Treasury on the order of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Territory and the members of the Board of Education shall perform the duties required by this Act without compensation.

Sec. 8. This Act shall become a law from the date of its publication.

EIGHT HOUR LABOR DAY

Government Work To Make That the Limit.

Representative J. K. Hihio yesterday introduced House bill 22, of which he had given notice on March 5. It reads as follows:

An Act to Provide That Eight Hours Shall Constitute a Legal Day's Work Either Mechanical or Industrial.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. On all works, either mechanical or industrial, which shall or may be and now carried on in this Territory, that laborers on such works are to be employed for eight hours on each day's work.

Sec. 2. That the eight hours, as provided in section 1 shall constitute a legal day's work in the Territory of Hawaii; and such hours shall be from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at noon; and from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 4 o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Representative J. K. Paele introduced bill 29 into the House yesterday, as follows:

An Act to Amend Sections 872 and 873 of the Penal Laws of 1897.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 872 of the Penal Laws be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 872. That Board of Health shall with the consent of the Governor by and with the advice of the Board of Health make rules and regulations for the interment of the dead and respecting cemeteries and burying grounds."

Sec. 2. That section 873 of the Penal Laws be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 873. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health with the consent of the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate of all regulations made by it, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the Island, where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in some public place of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons."

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its approval.

All Sorts of House Bills.

Boss EMMELUTH created the only sensation of the day in the House when he attacked Governor Dole as a "man without backbone." During the heat of an argument on the merits of an amendment which he offered to go with House bill 4, which provides for the appointment of a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague, Representative Emmeluth scored Governor Dole for what he considered was a lack of firmness in connection with the fire claim commission appointed last year.

MANY BILLS PRESENTED

TTENTIVE and observant, the solons of the House began their labor yesterday auspiciously. The aftermath of the wordy battle of the day before on the extension of the fire limits to include the "burned district" had its effect. As a number of Representatives had given notice on Tuesday that they would introduce bills, the title of many of which were novel to say the least, expectancy was written upon the countenances of the legislators. The spectators were numerous and appeared to anticipate a repetition of the previous day's humorous proceedings.

The minutes were read and approved. Dickey opened the ball by asking for a reconsideration, as he desired to make a correction. He was granted the privilege by a rising vote. A rule mentioned in the minutes as 12 should have been 18. The amendment was accepted.

Paele offered a petition relating to highways and bridges, in which an appropriation of \$25,000 was asked for, and also a breakwater along the coast in the Fifth district. This was referred to the committee on public lands.

Beckley presented a petition from Hauula from a number of residents asking for a new school building. Referred to committee on education.

Haahae presented a petition from Puua asking for \$12,000 for the construction of a road from Kaola to Kahaneola, a distance of eight miles. The petition was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Prendergast, for the committee on revision, presented a report on bill 2, "An act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing damages caused by the late storm," and also on bill 4, "An act to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon," and also bill 7, "An act to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu," and also bill 11, "An act to abolish personal taxes;" also bills 12 and 13, saying they had been printed.

Makakau arose to say something about rules. Prendergast said the rules were still in the hands of the printer. Dickey asked Prendergast if the rules as printed on blanket-form paper contained the amendments. He received an affirmative reply. It still rests with the House to decide whether the rules should be printed in book or pamphlet form.

Dickey moved rule 12 be amended by erasing the words "by vote of the House," in lines 18 and 19. Makakau interrupted by declaring Dickey out of order, but later begged Dickey's pardon.

Dickey said after the reading of the minutes that an ominous silence fell upon the House, and it seemed more like a Quakers' meeting than the Legislature. He thought it was unnecessary to vote upon the journal, and thereafter the speaker should allow them to stand approved unless some one made objection. Dickey's motion did not receive a second.

Kekaula offered a resolution to have an item inserted in the appropriation bill for the construction of a warehouse at Hoopula Landing, South Kona, Hawaii, to cost \$250. Referred to committee on public improvements.

Dickey made one or two attempts to read rules which he considered in point, but a general tittering caused him to desist in his attempts to find the right ones.

Kumalae presented a bill of which he had given previous notice. It was read for the first time by title, as follows: "An act to adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii," and it then passed its first reading.

Kanaho asked to introduce a bill of which he had given notice on Tuesday, and that it be read the first time by title. Upon motion it passed its first reading.

Kellikoa presented a resolution as follows: "Resolved, that the clerk be requested to ask the Superintendent of Public Works the following question: In the session of the Legislature of 1898 an item amounting to \$500 was set apart for the purpose of extending the wharf at Keauhou, North Kona. Why was the work delayed and what has become of the money?" The resolution was adopted and the

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GRAND JURY SUBMITS ITS FINAL REPORT AND IS DISCHARGED.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

THE GRAND JURY, of which E. Faxon Bishop was foreman, made its report yesterday as follows and was discharged:

Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge, Circuit Court, First Judicial District, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—The Grand Jury empanelled and sworn before you on the 4th of February current, have concluded their duties and beg to render the following final report:

Fifty-five cases have been brought before this Jury by the Attorney General's Department resulting in the finding of true bills in thirty-one cases, no action taken in two cases, and no bills in twenty-two cases as shown by the clerk's record of our proceedings marked Exhibit "D," and attached hereto.

We have made investigation in accordance with your honor's charge, as the following will show:

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Grand Jury have visited the Institution and inspected the entire premises and the buildings in use. The total number of patients at the present time in the asylum is 130.

The building known as Ward No. 2, is in a very bad condition and quite beyond repair. The other buildings are in a fair condition, although Ward 6 is a building erected for some other purpose, but pressed into service owing to the want of room.

The water-closet accommodations at the asylum are of the most primitive order being nothing more or less than old fashioned privies with open vaults, and it may be said in passing that if the authorities would exercise the same care in this respect that they exact from individuals and tax payers as to sanitary plumbing, no comment would be necessary.

The Grand Jury ascertain that an appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the Council of State in the early part of 1900, from current funds, for new buildings at the asylum, and if this amount were available, adequate quarters could be provided in frame structures, but unfortunately the funds of the Government have been so depleted by reason of the plague and other causes, that no funds are available for this purpose.

At the present time the woman's ward is made to accommodate thirty persons, while there are rooms for but nineteen, hence the necessity of putting two patients in one room, which is most undesirable.

The woman's ward should also have facilities for washing clothes. All of the wards should be fitted with some automatic device whereby all the cells or rooms can be thrown open at once in case of fire. This can now be done in the woman's ward, but in none of the others.

The Grand Jury specially condemn and severely criticize the action of the authorities in establishing the stone blasting and crushing plant within say 100 yards of the asylum building, and upon land set aside as the asylum reservation, and it seems strange and remarkable that whoever is responsible for selecting this location for the purpose named, did not immediately see that it would be most undesirable for the unfortunate inmates of the asylum.

The Grand Jury believe it is generally an accepted fact that what is most needed by the insane is absolute rest and quiet, and this Jury can testify that the continual roar of the stone crusher is most trying (lasting as it does through the entire day) to the ordinary person, while the blasting that is done at intervals is always startling, and must be terrifying to persons suffering from aberrations of the mind.

In our opinion the stone crushing plant should be peremptorily removed from the vicinity, even at a large cost and much trouble, as we believe that the unfortunate of the asylum are entitled to every possible chance, facility and remedy to recover which we believe is denied them in a large measure as the roar of the stone crusher is exploded in the blasting is continued in the immediate vicinity.

This Grand Jury believe that more recoveries would be made were the Government to employ a resident physician, a specialist if possible, whose entire time could be given to the study and treatment of the inmates of the asylum. This belief is founded on the fact that all State and Territorial asylums have a resident physician, and as being logical argument. Much would depend upon the person selected to fill such a position. Dr. Herbert's administration of Superintendent of the Asylum is most efficient and praiseworthy, and it could easily be possible to have a "resident" less satisfactory in results and management than the present non-resident superintendent.

It is true that with the class of inmates to be and at present handled at the asylum, the physician in charge is handicapped as the kind elsewhere in the United States. Antecedents, family history and the questions of heredity are facts absolutely unascertainable in 50 per cent of the people who inmate our asylum—a cosmopolitan throng of unfortunate unknown to any one up to the day they come up to claim public wardship on account of their deplorable condition, many of whom are unable to make themselves understood in English.

The Grand Jury believe and recommend that there should be a half-way station between the committing magistrate and the wards of the asylum, and heartily concur in the recommendation of the Superintendent, Dr. Herbert, that a receiving-house be established where new comers can be held in confinement until it is established beyond doubt that the person is indeed insane before being subjected to the strain of surroundings in the asylum itself. There is ample room and sufficiently remote, on the asylum reservation for such a receiving station.

The system of records, the care of patients, cleanliness of both wards and cooking department, are all matters which this Grand Jury can recommend as being well conducted at the asylum.

What is absolutely needed is:

(1) A new ward in place of the present wards 2 and 6.

(2) Sanitary plumbing in closets and sinks.

(3) A cessation of the stone crusher nuisance.

(4) A wing addition to the woman's ward, so that no two patients need be confined together.

(5) The automatic unlocking device for emergency use.

(6) A tight 10-foot board fence on the mauka side of the premises, with a 12-foot picket fence on the other boundaries.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

This was visited on the 15th instant,

where we found thirty-six boy inmates, about ten of whom had been sentenced for truancy.

The boys are turned out at 5 a. m. in summer, and at 6 a. m. in winter, their time being occupied until 9 a. m. in making beds, sweeping and doing the cooking for the day. No cooks are employed.

The school hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., with half an hour for lunch, the instruction in the class-room being given by one instructor employed by the Board of Education.

In the matter of manual training we find that three shops have been started; harness and saddlery, tinsmith and carpenter-shop, the latter being the only one in use at the present time; the harness and tinsmiths being closed for the want of instructors.

In the carpenter-shop we saw some very creditable specimens of work, consisting of desks, tables, etc., etc., the instructor informing us that they were the entire handiwork of the pupils.

Here are also made many boxes, or chests for the Board of Education, for use in the various schoolhouses throughout the Islands.

The manner of cooking we found decidedly primitive; a brick furnace with sheet-iron top and a "farmer's kettle" for soup, etc.

The dormitories we found kept in a neat and orderly manner, but here we found a matter to complain of, viz., the absence of sanitary closets. To take the place of these were open pans or buckets to receive the excreta which must be carried downstairs in the morning, contents removed, and containers cleaned.

We strongly recommended a proper cesspool, with water closets, at least some sort of dry earthen system, also, the same convenience for the sick ward.

We do not find any system of rewards for good behavior, giving some incentive toward reform.

We find that the lands set apart for the school have been so encroached upon for the uses of public schools, etc., that there is no opportunity for agriculture being taught practically the superintendent, after a fourteen years of experience and careful attention, is strongly in favor of a location for the school where fifty or more acres of land might be obtained for cultivation, believing that with a good farm the school could be made nearly, if not self-supporting.

We cordially commend the superintendence of Mr. Needham, which superintendence has been carried on under many difficulties, owing to the lack of funds or appropriations, even the paupery sum of \$500, given for the erection of harness and tinsmiths, not being of present use owing to the lack of instructors, as above mentioned.

The Grand Jury disapprove of the present system of committing boys to Reform School on trifling offenses, such as truancy, disobedience, etc., where the comparatively innocent are thrown among really bad characters.

We disapprove also of boys being committed for short terms of ten days, one month and similar short periods.

This makes the Reform School a jail for youthful miscreants, which we believe is not the intention in a reformatory school. We believe that a truant school would be a remedy for this feature, where boys sentenced for short terms and trivial offenses could be held and disciplined for the period of their sentence.

OAHU PRISON.

This Jury have nothing but commendation for the conditions as they exist at the prison, where discipline and scrupulous cleanliness appear to be most efficiently maintained. Separate quarters should be provided for prisoners held under committal for trial, as at present, they are, for want of room, confined in the same yard with convicted criminals.

This Jury believes and recommends that the photographs of political prisoners under the Republic of Hawaii, held in the Provisional Government, should be removed from the archives of the prison, commonly termed the "Rogues' Gallery."

PROSTITUTION AND IWILEI.

Complying with the charge of the two visits to Iwilei, and ascertained the following facts.

There is but one corral or enclosure used as a refuge for prostitutes, the land belong to John Ena, Esq., and leased by him to Ching Lum and Leong Cheau, who sub-let the premises to Masuda, who controls, at present, the premises under his lease.

The place is managed by Mr. Kanematsu and Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan, in behalf of the lessor, Mr. Masuda.

Mr. Ena receives as ground rental from Ching Lum and Leong Cheau, \$500 annually.

Ching Lum and Leong Cheau receive a bonus of \$500 from T. Masuda for a lease of the property occupied by the corral, and Mr. Masuda also pays them a ground rental of \$600 per annum. There are five buildings on the premises, containing 225 rooms, and the rooms are rented by Mr. Masuda or his managers, Mr. Kanematsu, or Mr. O'Sullivan, at \$12 to \$15 a month. There is no evidence that any other property at Iwilei is used for immoral purposes.

A tenement house establishment, say one-eighth of a mile away, on the Ewa side of the corral, was at one time intended being used for similar purposes, but at present time is used as a tenement only, although no doubt many of the prostitute class live at this place, carrying on their business at night in the corral proper. This tenement house property is under the control of the Honolulu Investment Company, under lease from John Ena, Esq.

On Saturday night, February 16th, rooms were occupied within the corral by 143 women, 11 of whom were French women, the rest Japanese, all of whom are registered under the Act to Mitigate.

A policeman is detailed by the High Sheriff to preserve order within the corral, which is the extent of police supervision. Supervision by the Board of Health is confined to examinations weekly by a medical man, and segregation of those who are found in an unhealthy condition. These latter are required to go under treatment, and to suspend occupancy of the quarters at Iwilei corral.

This Jury has been unable to verify that any Government officer or bureau receives any fee, make charges of any nature, or issue licenses for prostitution, the published statements of various parties to the contrary notwithstanding.

The condition of the premises, and management of the place is, in the opinion of this Jury, as satisfactory as it is possible for a place of the kind to be. The location is isolated, and so far remote from the city that the evils of prostitution are now probably confined to this locality instead of being distributed about the city. It is, perhaps, not out of place to state here that Mr. Ena, owner of the Iwilei property, leased the same long prior to the place being sought for its present uses, and his claims that under the terms of his lease, he has no control of the property, and cannot restrict the uses made of it.

During the visits of the Jury to Iwilei, no children were seen within the enclosure, and the police officer stationed there stated that no children were allowed therein. This jury is unable to agree upon any indictment

owing to conditions that exist at Iwilei.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS IN SA-LOONS.

The Grand Jury ascertain upon sworn evidence that minors are employed in the saloons of the city of Honolulu.

INVESTIGATION OF HONOLULU POLICE COURT CLERK'S AC-COUNTS.

This Grand Jury have in obedience with your honor's charge, made a careful investigation of the system of accounts kept at the Honolulu police court, and have employed expert assistance in making an examination of the accounts.

We have ascertained from an abstract from the records, verified by vouchers, that all costs in criminal cases under appeal to the Circuit Court, have been fully paid over to the Circuit Court in the final sum of \$130.90.

CIVIL CASES, APPEAL COSTS.—The Grand Jury ascertain that the sum of \$309.20, costs of appeal in civil cases pending in the Honolulu police court prior to transferring the civil cases to the Second District Court, should be in the hands of the clerk, same not having been paid over to the clerk of the Circuit Court.

Judge Wilcox has testified before this Grand Jury that he has this amount in his safe, it being the custom of the clerk to pay into his hands all receipts of cash.

In the matter of balances due attorney, being amounts of deposits in excess of costs of court, this Grand Jury finds great difficulty, and an endless amount of work imminent, in order to get at an accurate statement of the police court clerk's accounts.

The editor of this paper of this matter has gone back to February, 1899, since when balances due attorneys have accumulated, amounting to \$780.10, and balances due from attorneys, being amount of costs in excess of fees, have accrued in the sum of \$130.90, as shown by statement hereto attached covering twenty-one pages of type-written matter, and marked "Exhibit C." How much of this sum of \$780.10 has been paid to the attorneys by Clerk Zablan the Grand Jury does not know, and it can only be ascertained by a checking of his receipts, which would consume several weeks' time, as the clerk of the court is at present overworked, and can only give a small part of his time daily to this work, and in any case, we believe it would require more time than is available during the present court term.

Moreover, it is within the right of any attorney to demand a settlement, so far as he may be interested in these cases, and it is difficult to settle, which would be sufficient excuse for such attorney to file proceedings against the clerk for misappropriation of funds, and we believe this course preferable to any apparent procedure open to the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury have found no evidence of embezzlement or defalcation in their investigation of the police court accounts, but there is an absolute absence of system in the keeping of accounts of the court. No cash-book or ledger is kept, and the money paid in is noted on the record of the case to which it pertains, and an offsetting memorandum made when the money is sent up to the Circuit Court, or otherwise disposed of.

As stated above, attorneys paid the clerk, and for which he gives receipt, are delivered by him to the judge, from whom he gets no receipt. This, of itself, is a very loose and dangerous practice.

This Grand Jury believe and recommend that the proper authority should insist that a proper set of books—a cash-book and ledger—be kept at the police court, and be subject to periodical investigation of, and verification by the auditor. By so doing, accounts can be kept, showing at a glance the cash on hand, the standing of the various attorneys' accounts, and the funds awaiting payment to the Circuit Court. It is within the knowledge of this Jury that a predecessor of the present police court clerk, tried for embezzlement, the question at issue being payments between the judge and the clerk, and this fact, of itself, should have been sufficient to bring about a reform.

The Grand Jury feel justified in censoring Judge Wilcox for permitting the present unsystematic and loose methods in his court. We believe, being the direct superior of Clerk Zablan, and so long as these methods are allowed to exist, just so long will the investigations of a Grand Jury and a possible indictment be imminent to him and his clerk. There is ample evidence that Clerk Zablan has more work to do than can be reasonably and properly done by one man, and the Grand Jury heartily insist that in order to inaugurate the reforms suggested in book-keeping, more help will be necessary. The delays in getting appeal cases up to the Circuit Court appears to us to be due to want of time for the police court clerk to prepare the same. In one or two instances, when the transcripts have been prepared by the attorney in the case, or others, there has been further delay than is excusable, but we believe that more help would obviate the annoyance caused by those delays.

The Grand Jury submit herewith the following exhibits: "A," "B," "C," expert's reports on police court's accounts; "D," clerk's record of the proceedings of the Grand Jury.

In closing their report the Grand Jury desire to express their appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered by the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. John W. Catheart. Respectfully submitted,

E. F. BISHOP, Foreman;
C. J. CAMPBELL,
L. F. SOULE,
JAS. GORDON SPENCER,
S. B. ROSE,
ARTHUR L. LAMB,
F. J. KING,
H. A. PARMALEE,
D. S. UNAUNA,
WILLIAM AULD,
JOHN D. HOLT,
ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ,
SAMUEL NEWBIN.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

To the Honorable Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii—February 1901:

The Grand Jury respectfully report that no bills of indictment were found in the following cases:

Territory of Hawaii vs. Eugene Sousa, malicious injury; Territory of Hawaii vs. Frank Turk, malicious injury; Territory of Hawaii vs. Kahele, malicious injury; Territory of Hawaii vs. O'Shea, malicious injury; Territory of Hawaii vs. Kaauwal, larceny, second degree; Territory of Hawaii vs. Frank Santos, embezzlement; Territory of Hawaii vs. C. M. Catterpillar, assault with weapon.

And that no action was taken in the case of the Territory vs. Lopez and Walola, charged with larceny in the second degree, committed on the Island of Kauai, as the Grand Jury was advised that it had no jurisdiction to investigate crimes committed in other circuits.

No action was taken in the case of the Territory vs. Vincente Vella, Lustro, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, for the reason that no witness appeared before the Grand Jury. One witness could not be found; the other

HOW THE BOTTLE WAS SMASHED.

A bad place to carry a bottle, and almost sure to end in disaster.

And so it proved in the case of Mrs. Jones' little girl. You see, her mother had sent the child to the shop of Mr. Ayres, the chemist, for a bottle of medicine, and when he had given it to her she put it inside of her closed umbrella to carry home.

On her way back it began to rain and the child thoughtlessly raised the umbrella. Half the contents of the bottle was saved, and the mother was obliged to make the best of it.

Writing under date of Nov. 27th, 1899, the lady says: "About four years ago came Christmas. I became bad with what I can only describe as a nasty, low, weak feeling. I was so weak that when I wanted to move from one place to another in the room I had to go hand over hand around the tables and chairs.

"This was so aggravating and I really was so feeble that I often felt like throwing myself down, only I knew I couldn't get up again. At times I would have such dreadful pain across my chest that I was afraid I would smother, and the sickening, coppery taste in my mouth of mornings was hard to bear.

"For the life of me I could not say what was the matter or what was the cause of all this. I had been to the doctor regularly for about six months, and he told me I was a puzzle to him, and that he didn't know what

all he could say was that if I did not give up lifting water from the well, cutting wood, milking and other work I had to do, I would not be long for this world. This was not a very cheerful view for him to take, but I have no doubt that he was sincere in it, and the state I was in seemed to bear him out in it. But his medicine had

ANGRY WORDS IN THE SENATE AND ADJOURNMENT PREVENTS A ROW

**Resolution
Cause of
Fight.
FOR STATE
OF HAWAII**

Representatives Argue Long Concerning
Chinatown—Notice of Many
Bills is Given.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

FROM the moment of the introduction of Senator Achi's resolution shortly after the Senate convened yesterday morning the Republicans and Independents were at swords points with each other and the debates on each side evidenced much of the bitter party feeling which is being engendered in the Senate.

Metaphors were indulged in and comparisons between the Territory and a new born babe were plentiful. A few futile attempts were made to prevent the trouble which was brewing but without avail. The chair was charged by two of the Senators with showing a partisan feeling in his rulings, and at the close of the afternoon session blows were only averted by a narrow margin.

The final scenes were precipitated by Senator Cecil Brown in his argument relative to petitioning the United States to admit the Territory as a state.

Following is the complete text of the argument taken from the notes of the stenographer of the Senate:

MR. CECIL BROWN.—"I understand the ruling of the chair has been that the matter before the House now is the rejection of this bill, or what amounts to a rejection—an indefinite postponement—and that it be laid on the table or indefinitely postponed.

"I shall not say anything about the ruling of the chair, whether correct or not, but I want to point out to the Senators this fact, that if the majority of this House is willing to refer this matter to a committee, they will then have to vote against the rejection of the resolution, for if they do that the next motion in order will be to refer it to a committee.

"In this particular instance it makes no difference which way the president has ruled, but if the majority say this will be referred to a committee, then the vote will be not to reject. And if, as Senator Kalauokalani has said that he thinks this is too early in the session to introduce a resolution of this kind, then I say that the only thing to do is to refer it to a committee and they can hold it until such time as in the opinion of the majority of this House the time is ripe that it can be introduced; but I say not to throw it out of that door and as much as tell the United States we want to be a Territory for the balance of our lives and do not care for statehood; and on the motion to reject this bill I move that the ayes and noes be called."

MR. CARTER.—"I second the motion."

Motion put by the chair. The secretary called for ayes and noes. Ayes eight and noes seven.

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"The motion is carried eight to seven."

CECIL BROWN.—"It was not voted that way. The president and Senator Kanuha voted no."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"I voted for Senator White's motion to reject."

BALDWIN.—"I understand the president voted no."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"But I changed it immediately. Read the voting again, Mr. Secretary."

The secretary read the result of voting as given before.

CECIL BROWN.—"Mr. President: I now say that under our rules you have no right to vote unless there was a tie. I make this point of order; that the tie of the president was cast here under our rules contrary to our rules."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"Show us the rule."

BALDWIN.—"I did not hear the name of Kauai."

Cecil Brown here read rule 45 of the rules and regulations of the Senate. Continuing, he said: "You voted before it had appeared to the Senate that there was a tie. You claimed it as a right under the rules. You only have the right to vote when it is a tie or when the vote is by ballot."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"I think you are mistaken. I put a special question whether ayes and noes are included in the ballot and it was so decided."

CECIL BROWN.—"Under the rules here the president has no right to vote except the question is a tie or where the vote is by ballot."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"This is a question for the House to consider."

CECIL BROWN.—"That is what was passed."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"The only original copy is in the printers' hands."

WHITE.—"I move we adjourn."

CARTER.—"I rise to a point of order. If we have no rules and the only copy is in the printers' hands, I move we adjourn."

CECIL BROWN.—"If the rules are out of the clerk's possession and in the hands of the printer he is not acquainted with the rules of this House."

The secretary produced the original copy of rules at the request of the president.



THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The following joint resolution was introduced by Senator Achi.

Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Be It Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii:

That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is respectfully requested to pass, at an early day, an Act enabling the people of this Territory, who are citizens thereof and duly qualified to vote, to meet in convention and frame and adopt a State Constitution, whereby and whenever this Territory may be admitted as a State into the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Territory be and hereby is requested to transmit by a duly certified copy of this joint resolution to the President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that this joint resolution be laid before the Congress of the United States.

W. C. ACHI.

This resolution met with warm opposition on the part of the Independents, a motion for rejection being made by Senator White.

Achi said it seemed to him that at the present time the people of this Territory held them responsible for all laws made.

The condition of the Territory might be likened to that of a growing child, he said, "and on this question we should all of us set aside our party feelings."

Therefore as I stand on the floor, I stand here for the good of the people and if some one from the opposition side should propose anything for the good of the public I would heartily support it."

Cecil Brown supported Achi by saying: "I cannot understand why this should be opposed by the opposite party unless they are unwilling to accept the resolution because they have not the credit of introducing it."

Carter wanted White to state his reasons for asking that the resolution be rejected.

White replied that he saw several were about to speak on the subject so would wait until they had finished and reply to them all.

No one desiring to speak, he resumed as follows: "If I remember rightly, some member of this Senate remarked that he had lost one arm he would vote for it or for it to be lost one opportunity to take his seat until the point of order is stated."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"I call you to order, Senator Brown."

BROWN.—"I think I have a right to state my point of order."

MR. WHITE.—"Who has the floor?"

MR. C. BROWN.—"I rise to a point of order and under our rules when a point of order is raised that party has to take his seat until the point of order is stated."

PRESIDENT RUSSEL.—"I call you to order, Senator Brown."

BROWN.—"I think I have a right to state my point of order."

BROWN.—"That is my point. When a point of order is raised there is no debate; and when I take an appeal from the president's decision the president must do that; that is my point of order."

Mr. Kalauokalani then rose and moved to adjourn, which was immediately done, it being then but 2:20 p. m.

There was great confusion here, during which the president ordered the sergeant-at-arms to remove Senator Brown from the chamber. The officer advanced to execute the order of the president. Mr. Brown loudly exclaimed, "Don't you touch me!" amid a clamor of voices.

The president said: "Then take your seat, Cecil Brown."

BROWN.—"That is my point. When a point of order is raised there is no debate; and when I take an appeal from the president's decision the president must do that; that is my point of order."

Carter, Achi and White had a lively debate on the rules, and as little headway was being made, White at last proposed adjournment until 1:30 o'clock and the motion carried.

Mr. Kalauokalani then rose and moved to adjourn, which was immediately done, it being then but 2:20 p. m.

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Carter, Achi and White had a lively debate on the rules, and as little headway was being made, White at last proposed adjournment until 1:30 o'clock and the motion carried.

Mr. Kalauokalani then rose and moved to adjourn, which was immediately done, it being then but 2:20 p. m.

There was great confusion here, during which the president ordered the sergeant-at-arms to remove Senator Brown from the chamber. The officer advanced to execute the order of the president. Mr. Brown loudly exclaimed, "Don't you touch me!" amid a clamor of voices.

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ANGRY WORDS IN THE SENATE

(Continued from Page 5.)

on the table, to be considered with the bills, which passed.

Robertson desired to introduce a bill of which he had given notice the day before, which was "An act to amend section 1 of the Penal Code." Upon motion the bill passed its first reading by title. The same disposition was made of Robertson's bill relating to the sale of alcohol.

Jonah Kumalae gave notice of a bill he would introduce, entitled, "An act to provide a flag for the Territory of Hawaii."

Robertson thought it more important that the Territory be provided with a seal instead of a flag. The speaker said a bill was already before the House to that effect.

Nallima gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to election of delegates from Hawaii to the United States Congress.

Makainai gave notice of his intention to introduce two bills, one regarding sewers and the other relative to the maintenance of public highways.

Ewaliko gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal section 815 and amend the same regarding dog taxes.

Makainai moved that he be allowed to introduce a bill for which he had given notice and that it be passed at its first reading. It was an act to amend sections 812 and 813 of the Penal Laws of 1897.

Aylett gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 320 and 321 of the Penal Laws.

Kanaho gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend section 789 of the Civil Code. The same was read by title at its first reading.

The act to provide that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on public buildings passed its first reading.

Hihio gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "Suppression of vice, immoral and lewd practices," and to repeal sections 833 to 863, inclusive, of the Penal Laws.

Dickey gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to disorderly houses.

Dickey also moved to amend a section of the rules regarding corrections of the clerk's minutes.

Dickey asked leave to introduce an act of which he had given former notice. Permission was granted and the same was read by title as follows: "An act empowering district magistrates to issue commissions to take testimony."

Dickey introduced an act of which he had given notice, as follows: "To abolish personal taxes." It passed its first reading by title.

Makainai moved to reconsider the joint resolution of the House and Senate introduced last Friday having reference to the erection of buildings in the burned district, and there began a wearisome debate which lasted all day. Dickey said the member was out of order. Makainai thought the resolution was tabled and not passed. Robertson did not think anything was done with the resolution on Monday. It would require a suspension of the rules to reconsider it. Makainai moved to suspend the rules and the motion was carried. Makainai again moved to the reconsideration of the bill, which was voted on favorably. The resolution was to prohibit the Superintendent of Public Works from issuing any more permits for erecting buildings in the burned district until the sanitary condition there had been investigated by a committee of the Legislature. He thought it best to have the committee appointed at once to see whether the fire limits should be extended. Two fires had already occurred there and he did not want to see a repetition. Dickey said the purpose was to restrain the granting of further permits until a joint committee could investigate. The resolution should be passed, followed by another to appoint the committee and give them at least ten days in which to ascertain conditions on which to base the project of extending the fire limits to take in the burned district.

Mossman said this resolution was presented Friday afternoon and was resurrected. Looking matters over, it seemed this place was burned intentionally instead of being accidental. According to the law now in existence the erection of wooden buildings is permitted there. If this was allowed and an attempt was made to have only fire-proof buildings, they were usurping their powers. People were paying heavy taxes there and did not have sufficient means to erect buildings there. If the resolution were passed the poor people would be squeezed, "I hear that this fire was not accidental, but was set on fire on purpose," was Mossman's parting shot.

Emmeluth said the resolution was introduced in the interests of the community at large. The Legislature should assist in helping the Government. The Government did enough of that. It strengthens the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works by appointing this committee. It was no more than right after he called the Legislature's attention to the matter that that body should inquire into them. He said that no man would stand firmer for the rights of the poor than he. "I deny," said he, "that standing for the rights of the poor would bring additional burdens upon them. They have had enough burdens in the past. I repeat that the only course for us in doing something that the Government proposes for the best interests is to assist the Government in righting the conditions."

Aylett was strongly in favor of the resolution. The majority of the people who lived in the burned district were poor, and a committee should be appointed to investigate. The troubles that came on these people were probably not accidental. The damage, however, was done and the people scattered. They wanted to get some income from their property.

Dickey asked whether the committee to be appointed was limited to ten days in which to make their report. Emmeluth said it did not. If that was

the sense of the resolution the House should know it definitely. He thought it gave the superintendent the right to stop granting permits for wooden buildings and no action might be taken until the next session. The House was assembled to make laws for the benefit of all. The Board of Health was giving permits. He wanted to remind the members of the Fourth district that until a change was made they could not interfere with the existing law. He did not think the superintendent should be given so much power, and he was strongly in favor of rejecting it. The poor could not put up a building worth \$10,000, \$25,000. It was preposterous.

The member from Molokai lost sight of the fact that the extension of the fire limits which would cause them to erect only fire-proof buildings would safeguard their interests and be a benefit to the community at large.

The resolution was to him like the trunk of an elephant sticking through a window into the House, while the body was outside and could not gain entrance. The Government had in the past squeezed the poor and assisted the rich. He would favor a resolution which did not prohibit the present granting of permits.

Emmeluth confessed to a great deal of regret that the resolution was opposed, and he offered an amendment to the bill that a committee of three members from the House be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Senate and provide legislation for the burnt district and report in ten days. Beckley thought five days was sufficient and Emmeluth accepted the suggestion.

As the clock struck the noon hour many of the members began clamoring for a recess and an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

Following is a summary of bills introduced and notice of others which will be presented later:

J. K. Hihio gave notice of an act for the suppression of vice, immoral and lewd practices, and to repeal sections 835 to 833 of the Penal Code.

H. M. Kanaho gave notice of an act to amend section 811 of the Civil Code relating to cart and dray tax.

R. W. Aylett gave notice of an act to repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 320 and 323 of the Penal Laws.

J. Ewaliko gave notice of an act to repeal section 815 and amending section 816 of the Civil Code relating to dog tax and re-enacting section 812 of the Civil Code of 1897 relating to tax on carts.

J. P. Makainai gave notice of an act providing for the contract and management of the Government sewerage system; also to amend section 374 of chapter 24 of the Civil Laws of 1897 relating to the maintenance of highways.

W. B. Nallima gave notice of an act to provide for the election of delegates to the House of Representatives of the United States, fixing the time, place and manner of holding such elections; providing for notice of vacancy and for ordering a special election to fill such vacancy; also providing for the approval and ratification of the election of such delegate voted for at the general election held in the Territory of Hawaii in the year A. D. 1900.

John Kumalae gave notice of an act to adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii.

The judiciary committee's report on bill No. 5 says there is no law in the Territory that provides for the removal of persons under guardianship from this Territory; nor is there any law to authorize the payment of money or the transfer of other personal property of non-resident wards to their guardian in other jurisdictions. It is the sole object of the bill to provide for these matters: the passage of the bill is recommended.

The judiciary committee also recommended the passage of bill No. 6, providing for the appointment of an additional judge of the First circuit, Island of Oahu.

Bill No. 3, giving circuit judges jurisdiction at chambers to appoint a guardian of a non-resident ward, is reported favorably. Bill No. 6, also favorably reported, is designed to still further harmonize the laws relating to guardians and wards.

TEA ROOM SESSION.

Promptly upon the fall of the gavel at 2 o'clock the House, under the suspension of the rules, gained during the morning session, resumed its discussion of the residual on relative to the discontinuance of permits for erecting buildings in the old "burned district," or for the extension of the present fire limits to include that section of the City.

Emmeluth, with the leave of the House, submitted a substitute amendment in place of the one he had hurriedly presented at the morning session. It was as follows: "That a committee consisting of three members of the House be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Senate in regard to the joint committee report within ten session days after the appointment of the Senate committee."

Ewaliko moved an amendment that the committee consist of five members instead of three, which Emmeluth accepted.

Prendergast said it was a very important resolution. The committee should be appointed at once. Some of the Chinese were holding leases in the district which had but a short time to run, and it would be a hardship to compel them to construct fire-proof buildings. To let them derive revenue they should be allowed to erect whatever buildings they desired. Further discussion should be deferred until after the report of the committee.

Makainai wanted to know what Emmeluth's amendment was. Didn't know what "a like committee" meant. Emmeluth said the House could not name the number of members which the Senate would appoint. Makainai contended that the fires were caused by the order of the Government. By the refusal of the Public Works Department to grant permits, the poor property owners of the district now looked to the Legislature to obtain what he alleged was not true. The House could not order the Senate to bring in its report in ten days. The amendment should be adopted.

Robertson said the purpose of the resolution is to pave the way for the extension of the fire limits to the Nuuanu river, and the withholding of permits was only during the committee's investigation. The fire limits had been extended but little and the law had been made when the population of Honolulu was about one-half what it is now. The more rapidly the Territory goes ahead the more rapidly will the fire limits have to be extended in the capital city to protect the community. Since the population of the Islands has increased by leaps and bounds, and improvements and progress in such matters as these was imperative. The mem-

ber who could not view the situation in this respect was lacking in his duty as a legislator. In not extending the fire limits he aided in the way of the progress of the City. The arguments and oratory expended at the morning session had no more to do with the case than the flowers that bloom in the spring. The land was valuable—the most valuable in Honolulu—and he could not be a poor man, who owned land in the burned district. He was better off than any man in the House. No need to go into arguments over the poor men who owned valuable property. One of the men was the Bishop Estate, which owned one-third of the property in the Islands ("Hear, hear" said Emmeluth.) The natives who lived there prior to the fire boarded and roomed in tenement houses and paid rent to Chinese. The Hawaiians who did own property there were certainly not poor. As to the Chinese who had a few unexpired leases, Robertson did not think the progress of the City should be stayed for them. "Do the members of the Fifth District want to see tumbledown rockeries erected by Chinese, which will be a disgrace to Honolulu? No, the country members want to see good stone and brick buildings such as they would find in any civilized community."

Emmeluth, touching the matter of valuing the chinamen, cited two instances at the time of the fire, and another on January 1. At the time of the fire a Minister of the Government, said to an owner he would give him three times the assessed value if he would sell his property, and the offer was not accepted. A Hawaiian woman owned a piece of property leased to a Chinese at \$16 a month with twelve years to run. The Chinese right was bought out and now a rental of \$40 a month applies to the same premises today. This necessitates to her a receipt of \$4,000 more than if the Chinese had retained the lease. He thought the resolution was a desirable measure to sustain.

Kanaho moved the resolution be again tabled. He was facetious and felt sure he had made a hit. He said Emmeluth gave him a talk this morning and had waked it up. Some one had taken his baby while it was asleep. The resolution was clothed, then a frock coat was put on it and then an ulster, until, in his opinion, the resolution was lost sight of. Kanaho's arms began to wave and circle about his head, when Emmeluth rose to a point of order, saying he was talking nothing but wind. Kanaho thought the case of the lady referred to settled every argument, and on her case alone the resolution should be passed, the community's interest being submerged in a cloud of bombast. Emmeluth took a deep breath and said Kanaho was laboring under a wrong impression. Then the air around Kanaho's station became thick and chunks of native language fell thick and fast.

Then Pukui made a discovery. "Was the resolution signed?" The whole matter, as he had evolved it in his mind, was between the rich and the poor. The law laid down by the great Kamahameha that personal rights should be respected should prevail today with the poor property owners of the burned district. Then Pukui brought out a brilliant line of arithmetical knowledge and new methods for solving the length of the "three sides of a triangle." The true method of making progress was not by beating down the rich. God had given life and the means of gaining progress, but the resolution did not help the poor, but gave everything to the rich.

Mosman then entered the oratorical tournament. The Organe Act did not make a difference between the poor and rich. It made every man equal, he be rich or poor. The wishes of his constituents were to stand by rich and poor alike. He strongly favored tabling the resolution.

Gillilan said, in looking at the matter from a Hawaiian standpoint, he did not wonder why they were mistaken. He recalled the first fire many years ago. The Hawaiians did not erect the buildings themselves. After the fire it was leased for \$40 a month, whereas, before, it rented for \$40, and for the last ten years the buildings would belong to them. The native would be a great deal better off by having the matter investigated instead of tabling the resolution. The burned district has become the most valuable property in Honolulu. Lots worth \$1,000 before the fire cannot be bought for \$10,000. If the river was opened it wharves the property would become as valuable as if paved with \$20 gold pieces. Gillilan began to show signs of having the making of a great orator, as he progressed in his little speech, and he had the House with him, too.

Aylett then took a hand in the forensic. He favored the Emmeluth amendment.

When we see it ourselves—When our own ears hear it—When our own neighbors tell it—When our friends endorse it—No better evidence can be had.

It's not what people say in America, or distant mutterings from Australia.

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof. Can you believe your neighbors? Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd. DOAN'S BACKACHE & KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hill thought if the members did not stop talking they would take all day and night. Not so, and such a lengthy matter been introduced into the House.

There was a halt in the resolution, and he did not propose to bite. Hihio's finger pointed ominously at the Speaker as he warmed up.

If a fisherman should go out to fish the first thing he would do would be to throw out bait and attract lots of fish. Then he would give a jerk on his rod and land his victims. This was a bait for crabs. He did not propose to be a sucker. The whole House ought to go to the burned district and look at the scene there. As the House laughed at Hihio's coarse jests and poor similes, he waxed more eloquent than ever. He wished it plainly understood that Emmeluth in introducing the resolution was a fisher of men. The resolution should be rejected. The plumbator bore his honor easily. He moved it, he carried it.

Mahoe began to talk, and Dickey arose and protested, saying Mahoe was out of order. The motion to table was not debatable. The Speaker told Mahoe to go ahead. Mahoe said the resolution stood on two legs; the right one was the Superintendent of Public Works and the left the proposed committee. It should be tabled. The elephant's trunk story was revived and worked overtime for a few minutes. After the investigation made by the committee, he argued, there was time enough to bring in a resolution to extend the fire limits. The kouku came in thick and fast to this proposition.

Ewaliko said the Superintendent of Public Works should not issue more permits. The resolution should be adopted with his amendment that the committee consist of five persons.

Puakea said the Superintendent of Public Works Department to grant permits, the poor property owners of the district now looked to the Legislature to obtain what he alleged was not true. The House could not order the Senate to bring in its report in ten days. The amendment should be adopted.

Robertson said the purpose of the resolution is to pave the way for the extension of the fire limits to the Nuuanu river, and the withholding of permits was only during the committee's investigation.

The fire limits had been extended but little and the law had been made when the population of Honolulu was about one-half what it is now. The more rapidly the Territory goes ahead the more rapidly will the fire limits have to be extended in the capital city to protect the community.

Since the resolution was introduced, the fire limits had been extended at the instance of one of the Government officials who was at fault during the great fire.

The Speaker intervened at this juncture and called for the ayes and nays on the motion to table the matter. Mahoe withdrew his amendment.

Intense interest attended the calling for the ayes and nays, resulting in thirteen ayes and fourteen nays, and the motion was lost. The following members voted:

Aye—Ahului, Aylett, Ewaliko, Haehoo,

Weak, Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure.

Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. MacShane, of 22 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President

W. C. Jones Vice-President

C. H. Cooke Cashier

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 76, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. BACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 41 Fort St.

C. HUSTACHE.—Wholesaler and Retail Grocer, 312 King St., Tel. 119. Farily, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts., Hollister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 7, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. S. Sach's Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	100	100
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	260,000	50	50	55
SUGAR				
Kewa	5,000,000	20	21	25
Hawaii	175,000	100	100	100
Hawaii Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	100	120
Hawaii Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,000	20	20	20
Hawaii Sugar Co.	25,000	25	25	40
Honolulu	750,000	100	100	100
Honolulu	2,000,000	100	100	100
Honolulu	500,000	100	100	100
Kahuku	500,000	20	20	25
Kinei Plant. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50	100	110
Kinei Plant. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	50	100	120
Kipahulu	160,000	100	100	100
Koloa	300,000	100	100	100
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	100	100
McBryde S. Ltd. A	1,680,000	20	85	85
McBryde S. Ltd. A	1,680,000	20	125	130
Nahuku Sugar Co. A	1,680,000	20	125	130
Oahu	3,600,000	100	100	100
Onomea	1,000,000	20	20	20
Oahu Sugar Co.	300,000	20	100	100
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd. A	812,500	20	45	45
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd. A	812,500	20	50	50
Olewahu	150,000	100	100	100
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	100	100	100
PALM				
Pala	500,000	100	100	100
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	100	100
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	100	100
Waialae Agt. Co.	4,500,000	100	100	100
Waialae	180,000	100	100	100
Waimea	250,000	100	100	100
Waimea	125,000	100	100	100
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. Co.	500,000	100	100	105
Inter-Island S. Co.	500,000	100	100	105
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	100	100
Hon. Bp. Tr. Co.	250,000	100	100	100
Honolulu Laundry	25,000	100	100	100
Honolulu Telephone Co.	390,000	10	9	40
O. K. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	100	100
People's Gas & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	100	85
BANKS				
First National Bank		110		
First Am. Savings Bk.		105		
Trust Co.		105		
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.	100			
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	97			
Haw. Govt. Post-cards 4 per cent.				
Haw. Govt. Post-cards 3 per cent.	101			
Haw. Govt. Post-cards 2 per cent.	101			
O. B. & L. Co.	103			
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	103			
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	103			

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ewa, \$28; 30 Oahu, \$15.60; 10 Waialua, \$11.90. Afternoon Session—Five Waialua, \$11.60; 5 Waialua, \$11.25.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Captain Macauley, of the customs department, returned yesterday morning from Kauai on the steamer W. G. Hall.

Lieutenant Commander Pond, of the Naval Station, was honored by a visit from Commander Hauss, of the Austrian man of war, yesterday morning.

Inspector of Schools J. K. Burkett will leave within a few days for Kauai for a tour of the schools of the Garden Isle. He intends being away about a month.

On account of the illness of Judge Estee there was no session of the United States District Court yesterday, an adjournment having been taken until this morning.

The endorsement of the Republican Central Committee to the petition recommending the appointment of George A. Davis as Circuit Judge, was lost with the mail on the Rio.

Robert Scott has resigned his position as deputy collector in the Chinese registration office to become clerk of the Moana Hotel. James B. Gorman has been appointed in his place.

A consignment of forest tree seeds was received yesterday morning by Commissioner Taylor from Hawaii. There were ten varieties in this lot, and another shipment is expected soon.

Attorney Bitting was released from Oahu Prison yesterday, after spending ten days as a guest of Jailer Henry. The attorney was confined for contempt of court, by order of the First Circuit Judge.

Representative J. K. Hihio introduced a bill in the House yesterday, entitled, "An Act for the suppression of vice, immoral and lewd practices, and to repeal sections \$50 to \$23, both inclusive, of the Penal Laws of Hawaii."

Two Japanese laborers, of Kauai, brought to Honolulu for safe keeping a few days since, under charge of having murdered another Japanese, were sent back to Kauai yesterday to be tried, together with two Japanese witnesses, who were brought over with them.

Supervisor Campbell today stated that the rock on Emma street which upset the carriage of Representative Emmeluth did not belong to the Public Works Department, but was the property of the Bituminous Rock Paving Company, which is operating in that district.

The Austrian Suicide.

Gov. Cleghorn said yesterday that the officer of the old Donau, the Austrian ship-of-war which visited this port over thirty years ago, did not commit suicide in the British Club, but in the German Club, an institution which used to stand in an alley back of Fort street. "There has never been a death from any cause in the British Club," said Gov. Cleghorn, "since the club was founded in 1853." The old Donau reached here in December, 1859, needing repairs from the effects of a typhoon, and left in May, 1860.

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CHAMPIONS A SHORT DAY

(Continued from Page 13)

time to report, in order to allow the stenographers to transcribe their notes, the House adjourned.

MacKainai gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act giving right of appeal in all cases of contempt."

Kelikina presented a resolution praying for the insertion of an item in the appropriation bill of \$3,000 to defray expenses of widening the road from Kaeo to Papa, South Kona, Hawaii. It was a resolution appropriating that amount, as a former appropriation of \$2,000 was insufficient. Upon motion of Dickey the resolution was laid on the table, to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

Kelikina gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a school library."

Hihio introduced the bill of which he had previously given notice. The bill was read by title for the first time, as follows: "An Act to amend section 2, of Act 23 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, of 1885." The bill passed its first reading.

Hihio also introduced a bill entitled, "An Act for the suppression of vice, immoral and lewd practices," which was passed by title for its first reading.

Prendergast introduced bills of which he had previously given notice, and which was read by title for the first time, as follows: "An Act to provide for the Territory of Hawaii, and to repeal chapter 5 of the Civil Code." It passed its first reading.

Also a bill entitled, "An Act to authorize the construction of electric street railway upon the streets of Honolulu" by the corporation Tramways Company. It was read by title and passed at its first reading.

MacKainai introduced a bill entitled, "An Act providing for the government and control of the sewer system." It was read by title and passed its first reading.

Aylett introduced a bill entitled, "An Act to repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 320, 321 and 322, relating to Sunday."

Emmeluth introduced a bill of which he had given notice March 6, entitled, "An Act to amend section 2 of the Session Laws of 1886."

Naihina introduced a bill of which he had given notice March 6, entitled, "An Act to provide for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, etc." It was read by title and passed its first reading.

MacKainai gave notice of his intention to introduce two bills, entitled, (1) "An Act providing for the numbering of buildings in Honolulu, Island of Oahu," and (2) "An Act providing for the naming of streets in Honolulu, Island of Oahu."

The speaker called for the order of the consideration of House bill 14. This was "An Act to prohibit the board or boards of health, or health officers or officers from condemning for destruction of any property without compensation."

House Bill 15 was called. This bill was to amend section 814, chapter 59, of the Civil Laws, relating to the taxation of property introduced by Representative Hihio, who moved it be referred to the committee on judiciary. The speaker said there was a motion to pass the bill in its present shape, which he said was to prohibit the board or boards of health, or health officers or officers from condemning for destruction of any property without compensation."

The simple matter of the fact is that a white man and a Hawaiian, educated, cannot afford to compete with the alien element in Hawaii today. It is not a yielding of the civilization of the West to the East, but it is a meeting of the two elements, which cannot be avoided.

By this time the bill began to look like a tattered shirt, full of patches, and like Pat's Jackknife—all new parts, but the same old knits.

Hihio, who was responsible for the bill, did not think there was anything wrong with the bill. A few months ago he was in the East, but it was not meeting the two elements, which cannot be avoided.

MacKainai said he had forgotten what he said. MacKainai, however, was equal to the task, and talked with the two elements, which cannot be avoided.

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not undertake to give a ruling. Robt. Emmeluth introduced a resolution, as follows: "No person shall be employed as a laborer upon any public works carried on by the Territory of Hawaii unless such person shall be a duly qualified voter of said Territory."

He said the uncertainty of the words in the bill was properly taken by Beckley. The section as it stood was grammatically bad. The public works could not possibly be as the section made it. The result and his amendment was the one properly drawn up.

Kelikina rose to state that the meaning of the word otherwise, referred to the House.

MacKainai gave notice of his intention

YESTERDAY WAS PEACEFUL IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 5)

clerk instructed to put the question to the Superintendent of Public Works.

Gilman moved that House bill 4 be read for the second time. It was ruled out of order, as the House was then considering resolutions.

Emmeluth gave notice of a bill he would introduce on March 15, entitled "An act to amend section 2 of act 22 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, session 1886," to provide for compensation for property condemned for street widening.

The order of the day, House bill 2, was then taken up. It was read by title for the second time. It was to appropriate moneys to repair damages incurred in the last storm. It was referred to the committee on public lands.

Bill 3 was then brought before the House. Robertson moved it be considered section by section, which carried.

This was an act relating to the jurisdiction of circuit judge at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward; and amending section 1367 of the Civil Code and section 38 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1882, as amended by act 56 of the Session Laws of 1888. The report of the judiciary committee was read with the two sections.

Makekau asked the maker of the bill to explain why the changes should be made. Dickey said Makekau was out of order, as there was no motion before the House. The speaker asked that the second section be read again. On the call for a vote Kanaho as usual waited until he saw how the vote was going and then suddenly raised his hand when the contrary vote was called. The three sections were passed, followed by the passage of the enacting clause. Robertson asked that the bill be typewritten and read on Friday. Mahoe went him one better and moved the bill be engrossed. The speaker said there was no rule for engrossing and ruled Mahoe out of order. Robertson's motion passed and the bill was placed on the order of day for Friday.

House bill 4 was read for the second time. This provided for compensation for losses incurred in the bubonic plague fires.

Emmeluth moved that House bill 4 be referred to a special committee with instructions to report to the House their findings and recommendations thereon; that said committee be and is hereby directed to bring in a companion bill providing for the payment of all claims immediately after the same shall be determined under the provisions of House bill 4.

Makekau was strongly in favor of adopting the first paragraph of the motion, but objected to the second. The House was just considering bill 4. It was not proper to empower the committee to bring in a new bill.

Emmeluth arose to reply that on January 20, 1900, the fire in Chinatown took place and the people who incurred losses are still waiting for compensation. They will wait until kingdom comes if bill 4 is passed. He was surprised at Makekau getting upon the floor of the House and make such a ridiculous statement. He, himself, would not vote for the bill before a committee had investigated the fire claims and he did not think others would.

Tuesday, Makekau was on the floor combatting on the "rich and poor" arguments and he wondered why at the present time he should oppose himself a day afterward. He said Makekau had said he was in favor of the committee on fire claims, one of whom should be appointed by the Governor. Makekau arose and said he hadn't said the things attributed to him by Emmeluth. He took back that part of his statement, but he was satisfied that Governor Dole, who showed so little backbone at the time of the first fire claims commission, should have a right to appoint anyone on that committee. Makekau then angrily jumped to his feet and asked that Emmeluth be ruled out of order.

Emmeluth continued. He did not care by what means the result was brought, but he refused to vote on bill 4 until a companion bill had been brought in authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the fire claims.

Berkeley believed the motion of Emmeluth was in order. A new office in the Government was created by bill 4 whereby \$30,000 was to be appropriated to run the office. The idea of the bill was to ascertain the proper claimants and the amount of their loss in the burned district. As the bill stood there was no provision made for awarding damages except by order of the court. At present the bill only provided for hungry office-seekers—for three commissioners, clerk, stenographer, interpreter, etc.

It created a court of claims for practically two years. Bill 4 did not satisfy the wishes of the House. The Emmeluth motion was in order. It was eminently proper that a new bill to provide for the payment of fire awards should be introduced.

Robertson said Emmeluth was right in some ways. However, it seemed to him that the new bill asked for was quite distinct. The companion bill was a matter of finance and should not be absolutely associated with the bill creating the fire claims commission. Various methods had been suggested for the payment of these claims, some said to issue bonds. This could not be done by virtue of the limitations placed upon the borrowing of the Territory. A special tax could be levied for the payment of the claims. He did not see any occasion for appointing a special committee. This was one of the most important matters before the House and with only ten members on that committee he did not believe the best results would be obtained. By submitting it to a standing committee it would have the benefit of investigation by five members. He moved that the matter be referred to the judiciary committee.

Emmeluth thought that the better course and withdrew his motion with the consent of his second.

Robertson's motion passed.

Dickey asked that the rules be suspended in order that Robertson could introduce a resolution on ways and means to pay the plague bills. The same was read and adopted as follows:

"Resolved, that the committee on finance be requested to forthwith take up the consideration of the matter of ways and means of paying claims referred to in House bill 4, and that they submit a bill or bills to provide such ways and means."

The house then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened slowly.

There was a bare quorum present at 2 o'clock, and the Speaker called in vain on the order of the day for House bills 4, 7 and 8, the various authors being absent. Fukui asked to have the last named bill read by title for the second time. Makamau said the bill had been referred to the Committee on Education and there was no report. Beckley volunteered the information that the bill had not reached that committee, and upon motion, it was referred to that committee. The Speaker then called the bills in committee, translated, and therefore the work did not refer it, according to the order of the House. Prendergast asked for a reconsideration, and the bill was finally referred to the Committee on Education.

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